AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BOXES, 25 CENTS; PIT. 1236 cents: Seats in Orchestra Boxes, 20 cents. Doors open at 65; curtain rises at 7 o'clock. Monday evening, March S, the performances will commence with the drama styled GREEN BUSHES—Connor O'Kennedy, Mr. Tilton; George O'Kennedy, Mr. Goodall; Wild Murtogh, Mr. Eldiy; Captain D'Artois, Mr. Hamilton; Muster Grunnadge, Mr. Griffiths; Geraldine, Mrs. Jordan; Mismi, Miss Fanny Wallack, To-conclude with the drama of the DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY—Count Maidechini, Mr. Hamilton; Pepino, Mr. Taylor, The Monkey, Marter Cony; Stunwald, Mr. Cony; Countossa Maidechini, Mrs. Grattan.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.-DRESS Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, \$65 Orchestra Seats, 75 cents. Doors open at \$65 of ciock. Monday evening, March 8, will be played a new comedicta called RATHER EXCITED—Mr. Doublequill Bun, Mr. Johnston; Mile Jolliejamb, Mrs. Dyott. The comedicta of THE J. J. S—Mr. James J. Mr. Blake Mr. John J., Mr. Lester. The new farce of A DUEL IN THE DARK—Mr. Gregory Greenfinch, Mr. Burton; Miss Mary Taylor in three characters. To conclude with the farce of the HAPPLEST DAY OF MV LIFE—Mr. Gillman, Mr. Burton; Sophia, Miss Mary Taylor.

Burton; Sophia, Miss Mary Taylor.

National Theatre, Chatham Street.—Dress Circle and Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Tickets, 50 cents; Private Box Tickets, 51. Doors open at 5½ certain risos at 7½ o'clock. Monday evening, March 8, the entertainments will commence with the drama of BEN THE BOATSWAIN—Hen Bowling, Mr. W. G. Jones; Edwin Gage, Mrs. W. G. Jones; Dionysius Dobbleton, Mr. Fox. To be followed by the new spectacle of the MAGIG DEER—Ding Dong Bell, Mr. Taylor; Frinces Safronhii, Mr. Bradahaw; Tristram, Mr. Fox: Princess Sweetlips, Mrs. Nichols; Caraboxa, Mrs. W. G. Jones. To canclude with the farce own IGS AND WIDOWS—Antoine Coque, Mr. Fox.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, MECHANICS HALL, NO.

Wood's MINSTRELS, 444 BROADWAY.-HORN, Wells and Briggs perform every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

PELLOWS MINSTRELS.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE original and celebrated corps of Ethiopian Performers, respectfully informs the citizens of New York that he has viosed their soirces in this city "until further notice." They will visit some of the principal cities West and South previous to their re-opening their Concerts in Broadway.

J. B. FELLOWS, Proprietor.

McINTYRE'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—SOCIETY LI-brary, Broadway, corner of Loonard street.—Monday evening, March 8. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, celebrated Scot-tish and Irisis Vocalists, will give one of their popular musi-sal entertainments, embracing some rare sontimental and bumporous metodies. See programmes. To commence at 8 celock. Tickets, 25 cents.

e-clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

CLASSICAL QUARTETTE SOIREE—ARRANGED BY P. K. Weizel—at the Brooklyn Female Academy on Tucaday evening, March 9, 1852. Miss Klietz, Soprano; Miss classing, Contraitor, Mr. Weizel, pianoforte; in addition to Mr. Eisfeld's Quartette Association, comprising Messra, J. Noll. H. Reyer, L. Eichhorn, and T. Eisfeld. Ticketz, 59 cents, may be obtained at P. K. Weizel's music atore, 213 Fullon street; likewise of Mr. Cottier, 102 Atlantic street; and Messra, Endelig Bros., corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—SUNDAY EVENING, March 7, at the National Hall, 29 and 31 Canal street, near Breedway, consisting of Sacred and Secular Music. Vocalist, Bias Moore, pupif of Balfe; Mr. Quint, Tenor: Mr. Rudolfi, Baritone. A Grand Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Herwig. Tickets, 22 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at So'clock. For further particulars, see programme.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE TREASURER of the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, offers his services as Agout or Manager to artistes who contemplate visiting Baltimore professionally, for Concerts, Readings, or Exhibitions. He will attend to all business connected with the profession. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, be insures success. He also engages with persons of acknowledged talent and responsibility to travel as business agent, baring travelied through the Southwest, Mexico, and South America, and has a knowledge of all cities of note in those countries. For any information, address, stating terms (post-paid), ts

Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

TEMPLE OF THE GRACES.—NEW PLACE OF AMUSE ment, three doors above Niblo's. Open every night, for the surpose of classical illustrations of Ancient Sintaary, by the French and English troupe of Living Models, with Ethiopian Mantrelsy, and other entertainments. Doors spen at 7 e clock; performances to commence at 8.

TOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL STRAM
T ship ARCTIC, Capt. James C. Lece.—This steamer will
depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively,
on Saturday, March 20th, as 12 o'clock, M., from her berth at
the toot of Canal street. No berth secured till paid for.
For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations,
for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall street.
The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and
sail April 3d.

Or No. 9 Walnut street, Philadelpus.

1. OR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship FRANKLIN, James A. Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to laud the mails and passongers, on Saturday, March 13th, at 12 o'clock, from pier 5, North River. Price of passage in tret cabin, \$129; too, in second cabin, \$70. Lingage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board that a before sailing, marked "Below." No merchandlise will be received on board after Thursday, she lith fast. Shippers of a pecis will send their apecie on board the day before sailing. World and their specie on board the day before sailing. World and their specie on board the day before sailing. World and their specie on board the day before sailing. World and their specie on board the day before sailing. World and their species on board the day before sailing. World and their species on board the day before sailing. World and their species on board the day before sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH—UNITED STATES MAIL, LINE.—
The new and superior steamship FLORIDA, Capt,
Thomas Lyon, will leave on Saturday, March 13th, at 4
clock, F. M., from pier 4 North river. Apply to
SANUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 194 Front street.
The Alabama, Capt. D. C. Ludlow, on Saturday, March
20th. For speed, strength, accommodations and fare, these
ships have no superior on the ocean.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE NEW, SPLENDID, AND fast-going steamship UNION, R. Adams, Commandor, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on Saturday, March 13, at 4 clock, P. M. precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, (having sortisted accommodations,) at the counting room of SPOFORD, TILESTON, & Co., 48 South street.

The Southerner will succeed the Union, and leave on Wed

United States and pacient the Union, and leave on Wed United States and pacient the only through line for California and foregon, via Chapes direct, per steamers CRESCENT CITY, an Friday, March 5th, and the EMPIRE CITY, via Havana, at Tuesday, March 5th, and the EMPIRE CITY, via Havana, at Tuesday, March 5th, and the EMPIRE CITY, via Havana, at Tuesday, March 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., direct for Chapes, concerning at Panama with the Company's steamers; and the Empire City, 2,000. J. Leeds, commander, will say the Company of th

whee. No. 177 West street, corner of Warren.

S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY-FOR NEW ORleans, via Hayans.—The splendid steemship EMPIRE
CITY (2,000 tons), John Leeds, commander, will sail from
the pier at the foot of Warren street, North river, on Tuesday March 9. at two o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of paspage to Hayana and New Orleans—new arrangement:—Lasite sail of the sail of th

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

For freight or passage, apply only at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street.

The Rough To San Francisco Steamship Line.—The new steamship intended to State Steamship Line.—The new steamship intended to State State

NDEPENDENT LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.-OPPOSI-

BROADWAY THEATRE.—P. A. MARSHALL, SOLE Lessee.—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Family Cirols and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Roxes, \$5 and \$6. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Monday orening, March 8, will be performed the Indian tragedy of METAMORA—Metamora, Mr. Forrest; Nahmoekee, Mme. Ponisi; Lord Pisseenold, Mr. Fenno; Sir Arthur Vaughan, Mr. Barry; Walter, Mr. Conway; Errington, Mr. Whiting; Oceana, Miss K. Hern. To conclude with the farce of the GUARDIAN ANGEL. Capt. Lionel Myrtle, Mr. Pope; Mr. Delamere Lazytongs, Mr. Reynolds; Mr. Dulcinner, Mr. Davidge; Miss Kate Swimmerton, Miss Kate Hern; Moggy Snagga, Mrs. Setton.

DARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Manager and Proprietor; John Greenwood, Jr., Assistant Manager.—Admission to the entire Museum and performances, 25 cents; children under ton years, 12% cets; Parquet, 12% cents extra. Monday and Tuesday, March Sth and 9th Gorgoons Oriontal spectacle, produced at the expense of several thousand dollars—the grand dramn of magic and seenic enchantment, perfectly unparalleled in its beauty, CHERRY AND FAH STAR, or the Camel Driver and his Wife, which will be performed every evening, commencing at 7 o'clock—Cherry, Miss Mestayer, Fair Star, Miss Barton. Previous to which, the Antipodean Peats of Professor McCormick. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Antipodean feat, singing, dancing, &c., after which, the interesting dramn of the CROCK OF GOLD.

The youthful Giant, &c., may now be seen.

ternoon, at 3 o'clock, Antipodean feat, singing, dancing, &c.; after which, the interesting dram of the CROCK OF GOLD. The youthful Glant, &c., may now be seen.

M. R. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM WILL, GIVE HIS SECOND M. Concert, at the Tabernacle on Monday evening, March Sch.

MR. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM,
Tenor, will be assisted by the fellowing distinguished artists:
MME. WALLACE BOUCHELLE,
MISS MARIA ILEACH,
MISS MARIA ILEACH,
MISS MARIA ILEACH,
MR. H. W. GREATOREX.

PROGRAMME:—PART FIRST.

Aria—Pro Peccatic (Stabat Mater). Rossini Mr. Greatorex.

Song—Rejoice greatly (Messiah). Haadel Aria—Waft Her, Angels Mme. Bouchelle.

Recit.—Deeper and deeper still (Jeptha). Haadel Aria—Waft Her, Angels Mr. Augustus Braham.

Song—O rost in the Lord (Eiljah). Mendelssohn Miss M. Leach.
Fantasia—Concertina, on Themes from "Linda di Chamounix" Mr. A. Sedgwick.

Trio—Dolec Tranquillita (from the opera of "I Villegainter Birari")
Mme. W. Bouchelle, Miss M. Leach, and Mr. A. Braham.
Song—Never Despair (second time in America). Braham.

Song—Never Despair (second time in America). Braham.

Ballad—Norah Creina
Mr. Argatusus Braham.

Mr. Augustus Braham.

Trio—Twas one of those Dreams. Moore
Mr. Augustus Braham.

Trio—Twas one of those Dreams.
Ms. Augustus Braham.

Trio—Twas one of those Dreams.
Ms. Augustus Braham.

Trio—Twas one of those Dreams.
Mr. Augustus Braham.

Duet—Tis May again. Greatorex.
Madame Bouchelle and Mr. Greatorex.
Ms. Mr. Augustus Braham.

Conductors—Mr. Greatorex and Mr. Sedgwick.

Tickets, 50 cents—to be had at the principal music stores.
Boors open at half-past 6; to commence punctually at 8 o'clock.

Frank Lin Museum. 175 CHATHAM SQUARE.—GEO.

Doors open at half-past 6; to commence punctually at 8 o'clock.

FRANKLIN MUSEUM, 175 CHATHAM SQUARE.—GEO.
Lea, Proprietor.—Two performances are given every day, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past f; in the evening. This establishment is the only place in the United States where the "Model Artists" can be seen. The company is composed of a troupe of Artists, selected for their beauty and figure, and are under the supervision of their beauty and figure, and are under the supervision of their beauty and figure, and are under the supervision of their beauty and figure, and are under the supervision of the company, the only organized band of ladies in existence, with new properties and appointments. "Loa's Female Opera Company, the only organized band of ladies in existence, will appear overy afternoon and evening. Mons. Lafarge, the original Antipodean Pedestrian, will walk "head downwards," on the celling, at an elevation of twenty-five feet from the ground, and eighteen in length, a feat which throws all "competitors in the shade." The greatest wonder the world over produced, Mons. Gregorie, the strongest man in the world, will break, with his "naked fist," any stone the audience may choose to offer, with other unparalleled feats of strength. The unrivalled tribe of "Acrobatic Sisters" will appear in their wonderful gymnastic entertainments, producing great excitement by their extraordinary exhibitions. A variety of missellaneous entertainments are given every afternoon and evening, such as can be seen at no other extabilishment in the world. For full particulars of each day's performance, see bills of the day. Prices of admission—Seats in Private Boxes, 50 cents; Orchestra Seats, with rushioned arm chairs, 5% cents; Boxes, 20 cents; Gallery, 12% cents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,—THE UNITED Assage from Philadelphia in second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi Steamship FRANKLIN, James A. Wotton, to land the multi Steamship FRANKLIN, James A. Wotton, to land the multi steam pier, which filly second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not to land the multi second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the cabin, second cabin, 570. Lugage not the captain the c

Dassengers have same fare as first cabin.

E. B. SUTTON, St Wall street.

CALIFORNIA.—THROUGH TO SAN PRANCISCO direct, and found, for one hundred and sixty dollars.—
The beautiful and new clipper JULIA ANN, Captain Ramsdell, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, March 9. The above vessel having been built expressly for this trade, and the great nautical experience of Capt. Ramsdell, will say the persons an opportunity of selecting a cheap and comfortable passage, seldem or ever offered. Early application will be necessary to secure passage fa number being already engaged), either on board, at Pier 25, East river, or to BUTLER BROTHERS, HS and IGS South street.

PASSENGER LINE FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.—
The fast sailing ship JOHN BARING, Madegan, master, (1,000 tons burthen.) having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail on the — of March. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers far surpass, for room and comfort, those of any ship in port; has just returned from China in the short passage of HS days. She will be provisioned and furnished in a superior manner. For passage or a small quantity of light freight, apply on board, at Pier II, N. R., or to — F. & D. FOWLER, 86 West street, read, read.—There were upwards of 7,000 passengers between Panama and San Francisco, and there are now at least 4,500 at Panama, awaiting conveyance to California.—
N. Y. Herald, March.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN and Panama.—The magnificent new extra steamship REINDEER, 1,200 tons burthen, Capt. D. L. Wilcox, will sail from Now York for the above named ports, on Thursday, April 1, 1832. This steamer was built expressly for the California trade, is coppered and cooper fastened, and is expected to make the shortest trip ever made to California. A limited number of tickets may be secured, by an early application to GEO. E. HAMILTON, Agent, office over Ocean Bank, corner of Greenwich and Felton streets.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.S CALIFORNIA PASSAGE
Office, 7 Wall street, near Broadway.

INSEPPROSENT LINE.
Steamship BROTHER JONATHAN, 1,800 tons. Capt. W.
Hown, sails 28th March, connecting with an independent teamer at Panama.
First cabin, to Chagres, \$65 Through tickets....\$310
Second do. do. 55 Do. do. 270

steamer at Panama.
First cabin, to Chagros. \$65 Through tickets. \$310
Second do. do. 55 Do. do. 270
Upper steerage. do. 40 Do. do. 210
Lower steerage. do. 35 Do. do. 210
Lower steerage, do. 35 Do. do. 210
Lower steerage, do. 35 Do. do. 210
THE NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEENASHIP LINE.
The steemship UNITED STATES, L500 tons, Capt. C. G.
Berry sails 26th March, for Chagres, connecting with steamship Winfield Scott, 2,180 tons, Capt. Kenny Coullard.
First cabin, to Chagres. \$65 Through tickets. \$115
Second do. do. 35 Do. do. 255
First do. do. 35 Do. do. 250
Third do. do. 35 Do. do. 250
Third do. do. 35 Do. do. 200
Wilson, sails 17th March, for Chagres, connecting with steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tons, Capt. J. D.
Wilson, sails 17th March, for Chagres, connecting with steamship New Orleans, 1,400 tons, Capt. Cressy.
First cabin, to Chagres. \$65 Through tickets. \$315
Second do. do. 55 Do. do. 255
Third do. do. 35 Do. do. 255
Third do. do. 35 Do. do. 257
Third do. do. 35 Do. do. 250
Passage secured at
Goods of every description forwarded to California, Oregon, Clina, Sandwich Islands, and South America, at lowest rates, by overy steamer, as 38 cents per pound.

2 Pine street.

CALIFORNIA.—FOR SALE, ONE THROUGH FIRST Cabin ticket in Vanderbit's line, to sail 20th instant. Inquire at the Pearl street House.

A CARD.—STEAMSHIP REINDEER.—THE UNDERsigned has transferred all his right, title, and interest in the above steamer, and all tickets and contracts signed by me with persons going in or in any way connected with the above steamer, are assumed, and will be performed by Mr. George E. Hamilton.

JOHN HALL, 195 Washington street.

Notice - to Masters of all Vessels Bound 1 for San Pennelseo.—For will please have two reports of your vessel, cargo, vessels, rocken, passengers' names, &c., with any other thing you may think worthy of note, for the Alta California and Exchange Resident Room for All Nations, in line Pennelson, which will be called for, on your service, by Commodere Robers S. Martin, Marine Reporter for Alta and News Room, and Inter of the New York Heraid.

DAGUERREOTYPE.—JUST RECEIVED. A FULL stock of Scale Plates, all sizes. Those plates are used exclusively by the best Despectrens Artists. They are warranted to take a better impression than any other sizes, and to give complete satisfaction in every respect. Retail price, call size, \$12 a dozen, smaller sizes in proportion. Liberal discount to the trade. Address.

YICFOR BISHOP, No. 33 Mandez 1929.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

MICELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our London Correspondence.

London, Priday Evening, Feb. 20, 1852.
The Reform Bill—Lord Nass Moves a Vote of Censure on Lord Clarendon and the Government—Motion Defeated—Palmerston—The Case of Birch versus Somerville—Disraelli— Debate on the Cuffre War-Ministerial Movements-Bill for Organizing the Militia-An English Fleet in the Channel-Cobden and Hume-Louis Napoleon-His Proclamation-The Coming Crisis.

Since I last wrote, the intermediate steamer will have brought you the outline of Lord John Russell's new re-form bill. The first reading, owing to its modified form was allowed almost without opposition. Recent events on the Continent, added to the strike of operative engineers and mechanics, have somewhat alarmed the Manchester men, and is perhaps one reason why they did not demand at once reforms on a larger scale. The second reading of the bill will be opposed in the Lords. At a meeting held at the Eart of Derby's (formerly Lord Stanley) it was unanimously resolved to oppose the second

Lord John Russell still holds his ground. It was confidently expected last night that the ministry would have been defeated, and the result of the division has actonished a great many. The whole affair was managed very clumsily by the opposition. With the exception of Disraelli and Lord Naas, the opposition was silent; and a division having been demanded aed obtained a little after 10 o'clock, a great number of the members who intended voting against the ministry were enjoying themselves comfertably at the Carlton intending to be at the House in time to vote. With such negligence, Lord John will beat his opponents over and over again. The motion of this debate was nothing less than a vote of censure upon die ministry for approving the conduct of Lord Clarendon as Lord Lieufenant of Ireland, in the case of Somerville versus Birch, which was decided in December last.

The history of that case is briefly this—At the time of the disturbances in Ireland, in 1848, Lord Clarendon paid Birch, the editor of a Dublin paper of very but reputation, called the World, money nearly to the amount of £3,000 to write articles in support of his government. Birch endeavored to extort more money, and sent in a claim for £3,000 additional, for supporting, as he facellously expressed it, 'nhw and order in the world for two years.'' Lord Clarendon refused to pay the demand Birch brought an action against the Chief Secretary of Ireland. Sir Win. Somerville. Notwithstanding the denial of Lord Clarendon that he had anything to do with Birch it was clearly proved that he had. A compromise was finally come to. Birch restituting certain letters he had in his possession.

Upon this discreditable case, the opposition hoped to turn out the government, of which Lord Clarendon is a member.

Lord Naas moved, last night:—

That, in the opinion of the House, the transactions which

turn out the government, of which Lord Clarendon is a member.

Lord Naas moved, last night:—

That, in the opinion of the House, the transactions which appeared recently to have taken place between the Irish government and Mr. Birch, editor of the World, a Dubin newspaper, were of a nature to weaken the authority of the executive, and to reflect discredit on the administration of public affairs.

In a very able and lucid, yet temperate speech, Lord Naas detailed the whole circumstatees (ride London morning papers of the day, 20th February) of the transaction between the Irish government and Mr. Birch. Lord John Russell defended his colleague (Lord Clarendon) with great warmth—did not deny the facts alleged, but pleaded the peculiar circumsts loss of Ireland as a mitigation of what he said might be called an error of judgment, and concluded as follows:—

And for my part, as a colleague of Lord Clarendon—as one who has acteemed him, and for many years has loved him—I am ready to place his character and his conduct in the hands of the Commons of England, and I am assured that he will obtain justice in their decision.

Lord John resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheering.

Disraeli rose, after a pause, and, in his usual assessation.

Lord John resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheering.

Disraeli rose, after a pause, and, in his usual sareastic style, lashed the government. When he sat down, there were cries of "Divide." "Divide." Another pause followed. Two or three other members spoke, and then Palmeraton rose to defend Lord Clarendon. He appears to be more popular than ever, and his rising was the signal for a burst of cheering from all sides.

After a few words from Lord Naas, denying that he meant a personal attack, the House divided when the numbers were—

For the motion.

The opposition, he we'ver, do not yee despair. 'Un Tuesday next they purpose another attempt to overthrow the government, on the Caffre war question and the recall of Sir Harry Smith.

I just hear that there is dissension in the tory ranks and that Lord Derby and Disraelli do not pull well together. Disraelli would like the Foreign Offlee, which has been promised to Sir Stratford Canning.

We may look forward to dissolution and general elections.

tions.

On Monday, 16th, the government bill for organizing the local militia was brought forward, and allowed almost unautmously—of course excepting Colden, Hume & Co.—to go into committee. The debate is of interest as it touches upon the present aspect of affairs on the Continent and the invasion question. A fleet of six men of war—

nent and the invasion question. A fleet of six men of warships of the line—has arrived at the Cove of Cork, from the Tagus, to cruize in the channet. Armaments are carried on on a large scale.

Louis Napoleon is, I think, rapidly advancing to his downfall. He is considerably annoyed at the turn the debate took on Monday night on the Local Militia bill, and he issued the following notification in the Moniteur:—When, in 1848, the nomination of Prince Louis Napoleon, as Fresident of the Republic, was in question, several English journals, and the persons interested in opposing it, pretended that to place a Bonaparte at the head of France would be an act of defiance cast in the face of Europe, and they considered that election as the signal of a general war. It is now known if these fears have been realized.

Europe, and they considered that election as the signal of a general war. It is now known if these fears have been realized.

Since the 2d of December, it is the same system of calumnies. The spirit of party and ignorance has conspired to accredit them. The most absurd suppositions have been accredited. At one time, it is demands made upon neighboring States, in an almost threatening tone; at another, it is preparations of war; and the foreign correspondences, by the aid of audicious falsehoods, present our situation in entirely an imaginary point of view. Time, which in ordinary cases does sufficiently prompt justice to malevolence and stupidity, appears, on this occasion, on the contrary, to encourage them. False claims are scattered more than ever, projects of invasion are supposed, and our regiments are specken of as being ready, and on the point of passing the frontiers. To this is to be attributed the injury done to credit, and the roinous obstacles placed in the way of the resumption of affairs.

Nevertheless, since the 2d of December, the French government has addressed no sort of demand to foreign powers, if it be not to Belgium, in order that that power should prevent the organization in its territory of a system of incessant attacks. It has not armed one additional solder; it has not even passed a general review in short, it has done nothing that could raise the slightest susceptibility among our neighbors. All the views of the government in France are turned towards interior amolizations. Unjust attacks cannot move it. It will not leave its attitude of eathmess the could read towards interior amolizations. Unjust attacks cannot move it. It will not leave its attitude of eathmess and the advance of the government in France are turned towards interior amolizations. Unjust attacks cannot move it. It will not leave its attitude of eathmess the course of the government in France are turned towards interior amolizations. Unjust attacks cannot move it. It will not leave its attitude of eathmess are the pro

Of course, here in England, no weight is attached to any assertion Louis Napoleon may make; the more so, as letters from Switzerland announce that he has addressed notes to the Swiss Federal Diet of a very imperious nature, at which the President of the Swiss Diet, M. Purrer publicly expressed his indignation.

Believe me, we are drawing near some momentous crisis in the affairs of Europe.

There is little stirring in Germany. Prussia is arming; Belgium is alarmed.

Disturbances on the northwest frontier of India had ceased. Lagos, in the Gulf of Benin, on the African coast, has been stormed and destroyed by our African squadron, with the loss of eighty-four men killed and wounded.

There has been a very active business transacted in

coast, has been stormed and destroyed by our African squadron, with the loss of eighty-four men killed and wounded.

There has been a very active business transacted in American State stocks the present week. Annexed are the quotations:—

United States Five per Cent Bonds (1852)... 90% a .91% Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1862)... 102 a 103 Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1868)... 110 a 110% Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1868)... 107 a 108 Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1862)... 101 a 102 New York State Five per Cents (1858-1869)... 94 a .92% Ohio Six per Cent Stock (1869)... 101 a 102 Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1869)... 101 a 102 Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1869)... 101 a 102 Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1869)... 105 a 105 Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1869)... 105 a 105 Massachusetts Five per Cent Sterling Bonds (1808)... 109 a 100% Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds 89 a .90 Virginia Six per Cent (1875)... 93 a .94 Ditto Six per Cent (1875)... 93 a .94 Ditto Six per Cent Sonds (1888)... 97 a ... Tennessee Six per Cents (1886)... 91 a .92 Canada Six per Cent Bonds (1886)... 91 a .92 Canada Six per Cent Bonds (1886)... 91 a .92 Canada Six per Cent Stock (1869)... 91 a .92 Canada Six per Cent Stock (1860)... 91 a .92 Canada Six per Cent Stock (1860)... 91 a .93 Phito Six per Cent Stock (1860)... 91 a .93 Phitadelphia and Reading Railrond Six per Cent Mortgage Bonds (1869)... 74 a .75 It loss set in very cold here.

Pants, February 19, 1852.
The Murder of Prince Conde—The Orleans Family Accused a Instignatoro—The Elections and Candidates—The President's Staff Officers—Abolition of all the National Festi-vals, except those instituted by Napoleon—Total Destruction of the Freedom of the Press by the Tyrant—Atrocious Cruelty-Probable War between France and Belgium and England-Meximi and Balian Befugees going to America-The Dukadom of Baden-Probable European War-Formation of a German Flest—Sycophanoy of the French People to the Queen of Sprin—A Squabble between Egypt

the Duke of Roban has the intention to have the trial of strangied,) revised, under the sliegation that he had not committed suicide, but had been murdered by Louis Philippe's influence. This has created much sensation in the Oricanist circles; and the friends of the d'Oricanis family have replied, that if any attempt of the kind were ever made, they would appeal to public opinion against such a stander, and also publicly accuse the Duke of Rohan of having been the accompilee of Fleschi, the murderer, who attempted to shoot Louis Philippe, and only succeeded in shooting several of the most illustrious officers of France. The part taken by the Duke of Rohan at the time, but, on account of the rank which he oc-cupied in the nobility of France, he was spared by the

being even mentioned on the irial. It appears that this generosity was not much appreciated by the Duke, for he thought proper, at the lustication of the ensemies of the d'Orienne Innity, to attempt the degralation of Louis Innity, that mil that he had been as a humabug, and that nothing of the kind had been as a humabug, and that nothing of the kind had been as a humabug, and that nothing of the kind had been as a humabug, and that the louise of the kind had been changed in the programme. We shall see how this seandal will be brought before the public. The elections and the candidates to be chosen have been also the leading topics of the week. Every morning, some new names have been published, and their appearance before the public has caused, for the most of them, an unavoidable adoinshment and surprise. I could, if I would, give here many names of candidates who were the warmest republicant two months ago, and who now have turned their heads. like true weathersoeks, and accepted the naw government, as fift were the safet mode of governing the French people. Or engowa? O mores? Among taking the French people, of engowa? O mores? Among taking the French people, of engowa? O mores? Among taking a show the people of the people of the Park Regnantity and other funny remedies. But no matter; he will succeed, and become one of the grandes of the court of Louis Napoteon.

The Prince President is busily engaged in forming his moism, as it was called during the reign of his ancle, and also during the period of Charles X., and his predecessor, Louis XVIII. His staff of officers has been augmented, and is now formed of the following personar—decreased of Division, Regnet, Generals of Brigade, Caurobert, de Goyon, de Cotte, de Montabello, Colonaks, Repianses, de Lourmed, Regnet Ky, de Berlike, Vandrey and Lieutenant ceeden and become one of the regnet of ordinaries.

The change quipage of the President will also be constituted on the feoting of that of his uncle, and within a short time the whole list of the new employee

As a matter of course, the government of Great firstain will oppose this measure. We shall see what will come of that affair.

The demand of the French government on Switzerland and Piedmont, to turn out from their territory all the refugees who are still remaining there, is the cause of much trouble in these two countries. France is sustained in that affair by England and Austria, and no doubt the two governments which are neighbors of the French frontiers, will be forced to submit to the orders of Louis Napoleon. There has been already made an arrangement by which no refugee will be allowed to pass through Switzerland on his way to England, if he have not in his possession sufficient means to pay his travelling expenses—that is to say, 200 france at least. Ains! all the unfortunate political exiles will soon be in the most pithful position, tracked like wild animals, and having for their only refuge the United States. I have been told that Mazain is on the eve of departing from England for New York, with about six hundred inhabitants of Lombardy, who, having no means to live in their country, have resolved to emigrate and go to America—or the land of the free. If this report is true, the government of Weshington would have granted them a large part of a territory on the left side of the Mississippi, where they would be called New Lombardy, or perhaps New Italy.

From Baden we have received the intelligence that on account of the probable death of the present Grand Duke. Austria, despite the opposition of Prussia has decided that the second son of the Grand Duke should replace his father, notwithstanding the right of the first son, who, being of a very queer state of mind—nearly insano—would not be placed on the throne. This Baden question is the cause of much talk in the diplomatic circles.

The formation of a German fleet, which would be as much Prussian as Austrian, is also execute much sensation among the politicans. It appears that Austria is menociating for the sum of the mindience of the harmless prince

iesn. In Fgypt, the Vicercy Abbos Pasinw, is much annoyed In Egypt the Vicercy Abbos plasters, is much annoyed by the decision taken by the Subline Porte, which would preven him for the future pronouncing sentence of death upon his subjects, without being previously authorized to do so by the Grand Rullan. This, as a matter of course, would be the cause of too much licerce among the Egyptians and this Abbas Bashaw has exposed to the hiplomatic agents of all nations residing in Egypt, and has required them to remonstrate with him to the Sultan of Turkey and show him that, in case he should persevere, he would ruin for ever the respect for the Turkish demicion in that large province of the Sublime Ports.

I will finish this letter by mentioning a few political items, which are worth being known under a proper light. The first is relative to the "usey" made in the mesupaper of the government about the "would be clammary" of justice for the political stancers. They are daily sequenced.

The New Press Law of France.

The following is the law relative to the press, as it appears in the Monitour of the 18th uit.—
CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY AUTHORIZATION AND CAUTION MOREY OF INFORMAN AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The following is the law relative to the press, as it appears in the Monitor of the 18th uit. —
CHAPTER I.—RELIMINARY AUTHORIZATION AND CAUTION MONRY OF JEURIALS AND FARIOUGAL PUBLICATIONS.

Art. 1.—No journal or periodical publication relating to political subjects or social economy, and appearing either regularly, on fixed days, or in in numbers and irregularly, can be started or published without the previous authorization of the government. Such authorization can be accorded only to a French subject who has passed his majority, and who is in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights. The preliminary authorization of the government will be likewise necessary whonever any change is effected in the personnel of the government will be likewise necessary whonever any change is effected in the personnel of the government of the government of the published in foreign countries, cannot circulate in France unless with the authorization of the government. Any person introducing or distributing a foreign journal, the circulation of which shall not have been authorized, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100f to 5,000f.

Art. 3.—The proprietors of any journal or periodideal publication, treating of political matters or of social conomy, are required before its publication to pay into the treasury a caution money in cash, for which interest will be paid at the usual rate allowed in such matters.

Art. 4.—For the departments of the Scine, the Scine-et-Disc, the Scine-et-Marne, and the Ithone, the caution money is regulated as follows:—if the journal or periodical work appears more than three times a week, either on fixed days, or in irregular numbers, the caution money will be 50,000f, and if the publication takes place only three times a week, or at more distant intervals. 20,000f, in towns of 50,000 souls and upwards, the caution money of journals or periodical work, without previous authorization or whilout the payment of caution money or without the whole of t

arrangements to the contrary. A regulation of the public administration will determine the mode of levying this duty.

Art. 9.—No periodical works treating of political matters or of social economy, which are not at present in course of publication, or which previous to the present law, have not become public properly. If they are published in one or several numbers, having less than ten leaves of impression of from 25 to 32 decimetres square, shall be subjected to a stamp duty of 5c, per sheet. There shall be levied 1½c, for each fraction above 10 decimetres aquare and under. This provision is applicable to non-periodical works published in foreign countries. They shall, on importation, be subjected to the stamp duty imposed on those published in France.

Art. 10.—The heads of the registration office and the officers of the public force are authorized to seize such journals or publications as may be in contravention of the present enactments concerning the stamp duty. They are required to make declaration of such seizure by a proces-verbal, which is to be signified to the offending parties within a delay of three days.

Art. 11.—Kash contravention of the successive of the present sense for goursals, egravings, or periodical writings, shall be punished, independently of the restitution of the duties held back by a fine cannot, in any case, be inferior to 200f, nor exceed in its totality 50,0007.

Art. 12.—The recovery of the stamp duty and of the fines for contravention shall be effected in conformity with Art. 76 of the law of April 28, 1816.

Art. 13.—In addition to the stamp duty fixed by the present law, the tariffs existing anteriorly to the law of July 16, 1850, for the transport of journals and other publications, the tariffs existing anteriorly to the law of July 16, 1850, for the transport of journals and other publication is the transport of journals and other publication to the terminal and other publication is the transport of journals and other publication is the transport of journals and other pub

Art. 14.—Every contravention of Art. 42 of the constitution, relative to the publication of the official reports of
the sittings of the Legislative body, shall be punished
with a fine of from 1.000f. to 5.000f.

Art. 15.—The publication or reproduction of false news,
of documents fabricated, falsified, or falsely attributed to
third parties, shall be punished with a fine of from 50f.
to 1.000f. If the publication or reproduction is made
with intentional had faith, or if it is of a nature to trouble
the public peace, the penalty shall be an imprisonment of
from one mouth to one year, and a fine of from 50f, to
1.000fr. The maximum of penalty shall be applied, if the
publication or reproduction is at the same time of a mature to trouble the public peace, and made with intentional had faith.

ional bad faith.

Art. 16.—It is interdicted to give any account of the sit-

Art. 11.—It is feriodden to publish any report of trials for press offences. The case can be merely mentioned. In all cases, the judgment can be published. In all affairs, civil, correctional, or criminal, the courts of law can prohibit the publication of the proceedings. This introduction is not to apply to the judgment, which may be always made public.

duction is not to apply to the jungment, which may be always made public.

Art. 18.—Any violation of the dispositions of Articles 16 and 17 of the present have shall be punished by a fine of from 500 to 5000f, without projudice to the penulties pronunced by the law, if the report be unfaithful and

from 50f, to 5,000f, without prejudice to the penatical pronounced by the law, if the report be unfaithful and designedly incorrect.

Art. 19.—Every grown shall be bound to besert at the head of the journal official documents, authentic relations, information replies, and rectifications which may be addressed to him by any subtle authority. The publication must take place in the next number of the journal which may appear after the reception of the documents. The insertion shall be gratuitous. In case of infraction, offenders shall be punished by a fine of from 30f to 1,000f Besides, the journal may be suspended by administrative authority, during a period not exceeding fifteen days at he outside.

Art. 20.—If the publication of a journal or periodical under suppression, or administrative or judicial suspension, shall be continued under the same fittle, or under a fignized title, the authors, growns, or printers, shall be ondemned to from a month to two years' imprisonment, and jointly to a fine of from 200f, to 3,000f, for each number or sheet published in contravention.

Art. 21.—The publication of any article treating of political matters or social economy, and cmanating from a person condemned to a reine affective of information, shall be jointly condemned to a reine affective of information, shall be continued to a fine of from 1,000f, to 5,000f.

Art. 22.—No drawings, engravings, lithographe, medals, rints or emblems, or of whatever nature or kind they may be cen be published, exhibited, or offered for sale, without the previous authorization of the Minister of Police at Paris, or of the prefects in the departments. In case of contravention, the drawings, engravings, lithographe, medals, prints, or emblems, may be confiscated, and those who may have published them shall be condemned to from no month's to a year's imprisonment, and to a fine of from 100f to 1,000f.

medals, prints, or emblerns, may be confiscated; and those who may bave published them shall be condemned to from one menth's to a year's imprisonment, and to a fine of from 1605 to 1,000f.

Art. 23.—Judicial advertisements required by the laws for the validity or publicity of proceedings or contracts shall be inserted, under the penalty of nullity of insertion, in the journal or journals of the arrondissement which shall be designated every year by the prefect. In case there shall be no journal in the arrondissement, the prefect shall designate one or several journals in the department. The prefect shall, at the same time, regulate the tariff of advertisements.

Art. 24.—Any person who earlies on the bookselling trade without having obtained the fleense required by Art. 11 of the law of the 2d October. 1814, shall be punished by from one menth to two years' imprisonment, and by a fine of from 100ft. to 2000ft. The establishment shall be closed.

Art. 25.—Procecutions shall take place before the tributions of the press, or any other means of publication mentioned in Art. 1 of the law of the Trib May. 1819, and which were referred by previous laws to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Assize; 2, contraventions of the press, provided for by previous laws: 3, ofteness and contraventions at farth by the pressent law.

Art. 23.—The appeals from judgments given by the Correctional tribunals on ofteness committed by means of the press, and by the pressent law.

Art. 27.—Procecutions shall take place in the forces and periods prescribed by the code of eximinal processings.

Art. 28.—In no case shall proof by wineasee he similated to catabilish the truth of insulting or defacestory statements.

nitive decision of condemnation for crime, offence, or contravention of the press, the gerent of the journal mass sequit the amount of condemnations which he may have incurred, or for which he may be responsible. In case of appeal to the Court of Caseation, the amount of the condemnations shall be deposited within the same period.

Art. 30.—The deposit or payment prescribed by the prescribed particle shall be established by duplicate receipts article shall be established by duplicate receipts delivered by the Receiver des Domaines. This receipt shall be, on the fourth day at the latest, remitted to the Procureur of the Republic, who shall give an acknowledgment for it.

Art. 31.—In case the gerent shall not have remitted the receipt within the period above fixed, the journal shall cease to appear, under pain of the penalties prescribed by art. 5 of the present law.

Art. 32.—A condemnation for crime committed by means of the press, or two condemnations for offences or confraventions committed within the period of two years, shall offull right cause the suppression of the journal of which the gerants may have been condemned. After a condemnation pronounced for contravention or offence of the press against the responsible editor of a journal, the government has the power, during the two months which may follow such condemnation, of pronouncing either the temporary or permanent suspension of the journal and journal may be suspended by ministerial decision, even when it has not been the object of any condemnation, but after two formal notifications, and during a period which cannot exceed two months. A journal may be suspensed either after a judicial or administrative suspension, or by measure of general safety, but by a special decree of the President of the Republic, published in the Bulletin decision.

Art 32.—The neverticers of inversals or or problems of the

trade, to the pensities set form in Ary 2.2.

Art: 35.—The present law is not applicable to Algoria and the colonies. The clauses of previous laws, contrast to the present one, and especially Articles 14 and 18 of the law of the 16th July, 1850, are repealed.

Art. 37.—The Ministers are charged, each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Palace of the Tulleries, the 17th February, 1852.

By the President,
LOUIS NAPOLEON.

X. DE CASABIANCA, Minister of State

NEW DRESS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD The frock-coat is to be continued, but the collar is to be eyes. On each side of the collar are to be placed two ornaments in white embroidery. The cuffs are to be blue, white, with an eagle raised on them; and the trousers are to bear a red band at the sides. The epaulettes are to be white, and the shake of blue cloth, with white binding above the obeyrons, of the same form and color as these number of the battation marked on it, and an eagle. The baversack is to be of black leather, the arms and belte

THE NEW FRENCH COURT DRESS.

The costume to be worn by those honored with invita-tions to the Tulleries is to be composed of a dress cont with buttons marked with an eagle; trousers with stripes at the side. French hat with white or black plume, and by its variety to establish a series of differences between

Treland.

The London Chromicle correspondent says:—I have just seen accounts from the disturbed districts, which give a very disheartening representation of the state of affairs ha a large district, comprising portions of Monaghan, Armagh, and Louth, and state that the secret organizations is gradually extending into Down and other counties. The worst feature in the case is that a formidable combination exists against the payment of rents, and such is the state of alarm amongst landlords, that several of them have given up all notion of enforcing payment under present circumstances. It is stated that the Preshyterian tensury, in some localities are offering a passive resistance to rents, and the organization, with this object, has reached an alarming height amongst the tenantry game-

reached an alarming height amongst the tenantry generally.

The Dublin Econing Post mentions on unquestionable anthority, that some of the Roman Catholic clergy, who had become unpopular on account of invelghing against secret societies and their inevitable results, have been served with notices to desixt.

The greatest activity prevails throughout Drury isne Theatre in every department, to bring out Balfe's new Opera. Painters, costumers, carpenters—in fact, all hands engaged upon the establishment—are on the que wise, and there is every reason to believe it will be ready for production on the 3d of March. Each day rehearsals take place. It will be one of the largest successes we have been upon our stage for some years past.

Foreign Miscellany.

One effect of Kossuth's "starring," says a Vienna letter of the 11th ult. is that Hungary is almost hermetically sealed against Englishmen and Americans. Two peaceably disposed travellers, one of whom belonged to the United States, have just been refused the vise for that country; and the Hungarians themselves find it equally difficult to obtain a passport.

Madame de Kotzebue, the widow of the celebrated Kizebue, who was assasinated by the student beauty.

The Count Henry V., of France, and Countese Chambord, were about leaving Vienna on the 11th ult. for Venice.

Venice.

The Duchess of Orleans has addressed the following letter to the President refusing the dotation of 300,000f, per annum, maintained to her in the decree of January 22d:

Monsieur—As I do not acknowledge your right to plunder my family, neither do I acknowledge your right to assign to me a dotation in the name of France. I ratuse the downg-

me a dotation in the name of France. I refuse the downgHELENA D'OLLZARS.

The Queen of Spain, a correspondent writes, is
better in health, but her spirits are completely fallen, and
but for the energy of Queen Christana. Here is good reason to believe she would abdicate, for she has pronounced
the word several times since her recovery, saying she
will never hear to lead the life of Louis Philipps, and be
ever on the took out against Albuecte daggers. You are
aware that there was a Carlist guerills chief of no small
celebrity in the civil war, named the Curate Morine.
When Queen isabella was a child, her attendants were
accustomed, when she was froward to say to her, "Take
care, Isabellis, Curate Merino is coming," On receiving
the visit of one of her attendants of that period, the
Queen said: "You see, Margaret, Curate Merino came at
last."

Mr. Green, the veteran aerial voyager, retires this season from aerostic pursuits. He has made 489 accute, and intends completing the number of 500 during the ensuing season.

challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any one that they can produce, for a thousand guineas—the ton-tage of the ships to be from 50 to 300 tons.

nage of the ships to be from 50 to 300 tons.

The court-inartial, on the 16th ult., tried a soldier named Zimmerman, of the 5th regiment of lancers, in garrison at Chartres, for exciting to revolt against his superiors, and disobedience to the laws. It was proved that, on the occasion of the vote on the polosicis, in December, Zimmerman declared that the vote was not free, as it took place in presence of the officers, and that, if it were to be re-commenced, he would vote very differently, or not at all. He added, that if there were several more in the regiment like him, they would drive away the colonic and the officers. The court condemned him to a year's imprisonment, and to the costs.

The United Service Georgiaes a rifle manus-

year's imprisonment, and to the costs.

The United Service Gazette describes a rifle manufactured by Mr. James Beatrie, of London, which has ranged, with a faire sight, 2024 yards. It is in the possession of an officer at the Cape.

The Courrier die Hauvre, on the faith of a private letter from Paris, announces as positive that it is seriously in contemplation at the Ministry of Finance, to suppress the duty on all raw materials used in the construction of vessels. truction of vessels.

The Constitutionnel gives the names of no fewer

The Austrian government papers say that trade is beginning to revive, and the confidence of the capitalists to return, and that the effects of the new tanif are already favorably felt in the connerse of the empire, but those practical things, the exchange and quotations of the funds, do not seem to hear out the assertion.

The Observer says that early in the ensuing spring a "facet of gondols steamers" will be pleased on the river, to run between Lendon bridge and all the piers to Richmond. They are ten in number, of and new a novel consciuction, recombing seniowhal in form the gendolas that ply on the canals of Venues. A spleadily which where the whole of the atterpast of the venes, with a promensate store. Most of them are builting and promensate store. Most of them are builting.